8

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sundays excluded). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or live dollars for six months, Sunday edition included, free of postace.

NOTICE TO SURSCRIBERS—In order to insure attention subscribers wishing their address. changed must give their old as well as their new address.

All business, new sletters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed Nxw York Harald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—
NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

AANS OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.

KAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.

Subscriptons and advertisements will be received and

towarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII-----NO. 261

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

RAGLE THEATRE-TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. WALLACK'S THEATRE-ROBINSON CRUSOR LYCEUM THEATR -UNDER THE WILLOWS BROADWAY THEATRE-DANITES. BOWERY THEATRE-JASPER. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-THOPICAL PISHES. BOOTHPS THEATRE-LA JOLIN PARPUNKUSE. NIBLO'S GARDEN-WILD FLOWER OF MEXIC UNION SQUARE THEATRE-STRUCK OIL PARK THEATRE-CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-SECRET SERVICE. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-MAUD MULLER. GERNANIA THEATRE-DONNA DIANA. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE-MINSTHELST. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARRETY. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE - INDUSTRY, AND MECHANICS MASONIC TEMPLE BLIND TON. TREATRE COMIQUE-VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE-VARIETY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN-SUMMER CONCER

QUADRUPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements et is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be colder and cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with light rain, followed by temporary clearing.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock marke was dull but steady. Gold fell to 10278, with the majority of business done at 103. Government bonds were lower, States nominal and railroads dull. Money on call was easy all day at 4 a 5 per cent, falling at the close to 312 a 4 per

THE STEREOTYPED VERDICT, "No one to blame," has been returned by the Iowa jury who investigated the late horrible bridge disaster.

A Suspicious Craft, manned by negroes, has been seen off the coast of Delaware; but whether they are pirates or mutineers has not been defi

THE WILKESBARRE striking miners and the coal companies at last show signs of returning reason by compromising their differences and resuming work.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTIES, Pennsylvania, have patriotically enshrined the memory of the victims of the Paoli Massacre in a hand some monument, which will be appropriately dedicated this week

IN AT LEAST ONE BRANCH of business-bookmaking-there seems to be a revival. The catalogue of the sale to-day is the largest, with one exception, ever printed, and several houses are for the first time represented.

ALL RESPONSIBILITY for the delay in the payment of the First division of the National Guard is disavowed by the Paymaster General's office. It is intimated that the men would have been paid before this if the rolls had been made out

THERE ARE GENERALLY two sides to every story. There are certainly to the one recently published in regard to smuggled church goods as will be seen by the serious charges made against some Custom House officers, and elsewhere printed. An investigation is in order.

THERE IS A REIGN OF TERROR among the farmers in portions of the Pennsylvania ccal regions. They are robbed on their way to and from the markets, and patrols of the roads are suggested. These outrages are certainly the work of tramps, for no honest workingman would be guilty of them.

THE NEZ PERCES narrowly escaped capture if not total annihilation at the hands of General Howard about a week ago-the date of our latest despatches. It seems they were encamped at a point between the forces of General Howard and General Sturgis, and if they had only allowed themselves to be surprised it would certainly have been the last of them. They did not, however, and Howard is very naturally astonished at their perversity.

A SAD ACCIDENT marred the dedicatory cere monies of the Boston army and navy monument and threw a chill over the whole proceedings One of the platforms erected for the accommo dation of privileged spectators was so faultily constructed that it fell, precipitating an immens number of men, women and children to the ground and inflicting all but fatal injuries on several persons. In other respects the celebra tion was very successful, and it is to be regretted that so many will through life be compelled to look to the day with feelings of sorrow and pain.

THE WEATHER .- Yesterday the depression, which was only relative over a large area in the sentral districts on Sunday, developed into a considerable local disturbance in the lower ske region, and was attended by a very general rainfall over the lower lakes the Middle and Eastern States. The pressure rose quite rapidly in the West, but this was due to the movement of the disturbance in the Western Gulf, which continues to increase in energy. Between this depression that over the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley, a narrow zone of high barometer intervenes. The Gulf storm is attended by high northerly and easterly winds and rain or threatening weather on the coast, and promises to make eastward progress during to-day. Except in the Middle and Eastern States the temperature has fallen decidedly We are now on the eve of what are usually termed equinectial storms. After the 21st the sun will have crossed the line, and the indications of anproaching winter will become more marked every day and the weather will become unsettled. In New York to-day will be colder and cloudy, or partly cloudy, possibly with light rain, followed by temporarily clearing weather, after which a violent storm will probably move northeastwardly along the coasts of the South Atlantic. Middle and Eastern States.

Stanley's Expedition and Discoveries. Stanley left Bagamoyo, on the mainland, opposite Zanzibar, east coast of Africa, November 17, 1874, and reached Congo, on the west coast, August 8, 1877-that is, in two years, eight months and twenty-one days. Many expeditions have consumed far more time and many far less; for Livingstone passed in the country all the later years of his life-and many so-called explorers have pranced in at one point and out at another, so as to have themselves brought to civilized lands the first record of their disappearance. Within certain limits the length of time consumed in an exploration is not of material consequence. It may be too short or too long; for the energetic and skilful may resolve in a few months the problems that others would leave unresolved after the labors of years. There is no measure of the importance of any given series of explorations save achievement; save the contributions of knowledge actually made through them to geography, the number, accuracy and value the observations they contribute to clear up geographical uncertainties. Even this standard may not measure exactly the importance of an expedition, for there are doubts of comparative consequence. But judged by this standard the importance of this expedition and the value of its success may fairly be weighed against any other single expedition or any other series of expeditions that ever entered Africa. It eclipses them all in the point that it contributes more facts on more important problems of African geography than were ever before accumulated by any single ex-From Bagamoyo, in November, 1874,

Stanley marched rapidly toward Unyanyembe, and in the middle of December passed his expedition over the Kingani River in the boat Lady Alice, which was carried with the expedition in sections. He had a pontoon bridge with him, but as the boat supported a burden of three tons he found that the company could be put over in it with as much rapidity as was necessary. From the Kingani he pushed on to the Victoria Niyanza, which he reached at the end of February. He had then made seven hundred and twenty miles in one hundred and three days-an average of seven miles a day-which, considering the obstacles encountered, the various other difficulties and the burdens to be carried, is an instance of sustained rapidity of movement that tells an excellent story for the discipline maintained and the general effectiveness of the organization. On that march he lost two of his three white companions-Edward Pocock and Frederick Barker-and had a severe battle with the natives. He remained in the country of the great Niyanzas upward of a year, a period well employed in the first thorough exploration ever made there, and by which was cleared up many doubtful points and made known many entirely new features. By means of the boat Lady Alice he was able to navigate the Victoria Niyanza and to make the first complete survey of its coasts. His chart of that inland sea is the only one that has any value, for he ascertained that the early, but little credited, observations of Speke were accurate, while the later "knowledge" acquired by Baker was merely inaccurate speculation. He was the first white man who ever visited the extensive country between the two great Niyanzas-and there he discovered a race of white men, or of men not of the negro family. In that period he also discovered the great Shimeyu River-the real head Alexandra Nile. It may be safely said that no explorer ever filled a year's time with more thoroughly useful, important and satisfactory work than was done in that twelve months by Stanley.

hiatus in the history of the Nile. He had so well cleared up every doubt in regard to the Niyanzas and made their relations so plain by his new discoveries that capable geographers were satisfied that the Nile was fully accounted for by Stanley's account of the Niyanza basin. But there was still a doubt in other minds. There was the theory that the Lualaba was a Nile tributary-a theory not to be disproved by any negative observations made in the Nile basin; for the fact that an explorer could not find the point where a river entered that system would not be accepted as an evidence that it did not enter. There was but one way to resolve this final doubt to which the authority of Livingstone had given great vitality, though it no longer existed in the minds of scientific geographers. This was to go to the Lualaba and follow the course of that stream. With that purpose Stanley left the lake region for Ujiji, and thence went to Nyangwe in August, 1876. From that period until his appearance on the west coastjust one year-he was struggling to wrest this secret of nature from the most difficult wilderness that mortal perhaps ever saw ; embarrassed, delayed, deterred, but never discouraged by the impenetrable jungle, the turbulent river and the cannibal ferocity of the warlike savages that hold that country. In fighting his way down that river he evidently lost a great many men, but there is as yet no record how many. He started with three hundred and he comes out with one hundred and fifteen. He had already lost one hundred and twenty-six at the time he first wrote from the Albert Niyanza. But the fifty-nine thus necessary to fill out his original number will not cover all his losses on the Congo, as he has several times and largely recruited his force in the

In this period he had filled up every

course of his journey. "Cameron," in Stanley's words, "had left the questian of the Lualaba exactly where Livingstone left it. For the point in dispute was. Is the Lualaba the Nile or the Congo? The only way to resolve the doubt is to travel down the Lualaba along the right bank to a known point." That was a plain recognition of the case, as it was before him. It had been equally plain before Cameron and before Livingstone; but Livingstone was overtaken by death ere he had experienced the worst of the obstacles that were in that path, and Cameron, defeated a hundred miles above the point He may have imagined that Sheridan did reached by Livingstone, had abandoned not care much about Howard.

the investigation of the last great mystery of African geography, and moved to the coast by the line of least resistance. But Stanley's constancy, courage and indomitable spirit would not let him turn aside from what was so obviously the only method to determine this great point. He therefore kept down the river-not on the right bank, as he had planned, but on the stream itself; and this so obviously demonstrates the point he set out to determine that plain people will be at a loss to comprehend the opinion expressed by an exceedingly superior person in journalism that this demonstration needs for its validity the approval of scientific geographers. If a man gets on a boat in the Lualaba and is carried down the current of the stream until he reaches towns and places where the river he is on is known as the Congo it is odd that it should require scientific opinion to determine that the Congo and the Lualaba are but names for different parts of the same great river.

It was said in London when Stanley first wrote from the Albert Niyanza that he would "in two years do as much for geographical knowledge as Livingstone had done in his whole life," and that we should, when he returned. "know as much about the lake system of Central Africa and the origins of the Nile and the Congo as if they were in Europe." These prophecies are fulfilled, for so much substantial achievement in explorations in the Nile and the Congo basins is due to Stanley that all discoveries which preceded his are mere scraps of knowledge or ingenious conjectures. All the observations of Speke, Grant, Burton and Baker, Cameron, and even Livingstone himself, in the determination of the Nile and Congo problems, must yield for importance to those of the newspaper correspondent, and Stanley's own single brilliant achievement in the discovery of Livingstone will be forgotten in the solid value of his unequalled contributions to geographical knowledge.

Russia's Failure. Russia seems to be at the end of her tether with the forces now actually in Roumania, and the Ottoman army has once more demonstrated how an invasion that threatened to overwhelm a nation reputed unable to resist it may be robbed of its terrors by heroic resistance, even when the resistance is not directed by the highest military intelligence. It was not believed that with armies equal in number the Turks could successfully make head against the better supplied, better disciplined and better handled Russian troops; and it was not doubted that the Russians would fail to put in the field on so important a theatre a force at least double that the Turks could meet them with. In fact, the use of such a force was a part of their plan of operations, for they proposed to oppose to the armies that might assail them in Bulgaria an army at least as great as that now in the presence of Osman Pacha and Mehemet Ali Pacha, and to have in addition to this a force sufficient to march on Constantinople. It is obvious how the mere presence of such a force would, at the present moment, change the aspect of the war in Bulgaria. If the forces that menace the Russians on the right and left were not only thus held in check, but had their attention distracted by constant appeals from Constantinople to protect the capital from a force operating in Roumelia, their menace would not possess the importance it now does; for as it would then be necessary only for the Russians to hold but not to conquer fortified places we could scarce doubt that they would do it. Heavy stream of the Nile; and discovered and Russian reinforcements are now advancing; Justice David Davis, who resigned in March e Imperial Guard and the army of Poland are both moving through Roumania. This addition will be effective, but it is doubtful whether it can be of value this season. Exceptional weather may give another month for operations, but at the rate of Russian progress that would not get them over the mountains even if it were certain that this force would enable them to crush the army of Mehemet Ali in an open battle-which is now their only hope. Only an event in the nature of a miracle can prevent the necessity of wintering on the Danube.

Savings Banks' Promises. If you deposit two and three-quarter cents daily for fifty years in a savings bank you will have due you at the end of that time two thousand nine hundred dollars; and if you had made your deposit in any one of a considerable number of savings banks in this city you might whistle for your money. It appears that the Clairmont Savings Bank. which has been closed by the State Examiner, tempted its patrons to industry by neat and encouraging tables of the rapid increase of money at compound in-terest in its hands. A dollar a week, they were promised, should amount to \$3,518 33 in ten years; a dollar and thirtyseven cents a day to \$145,000 in fifty years, and so on. It seems an aggravation that a bank which took the trouble to awaken such flattering hopes in the bosoms of its confiding depositors should fail. We should be glad if the officers of justice, in the interest of the poor depositors, would ask the bank officers why there is so wide a discrepancy between the promise and performance, and why, with \$73,000 assets, they have \$137,000 of liabil-

Joseph Could Not Wait.

And now it turns out that General How. ard has worn out the patience of Chief Joseph. That excellent Indian found Howard too slow, and has abandoned him in disgust. The HERALD correspondent on the Yellowstone River reports a suspicion that Joseph has gone off to parts unknown, leaving some of his young men to deal with Howard. Well, it probably saves a major general to an anxious people; for he will, we hope, be able to get away from Joseph's young men. But the Indian chief appears to us to have made a blunder. If he had captured Howard and brought him to General Sheridan he would have carned, and no doubt received, the applause of the nation. Probably he did not suspect this,

Both Parties in Trouble.

There appears to be a woful lack of harmony in both parties in this State just now. If either were united it would be sure of carrying the State against its quarrelling opponent; but as matters stand the shrewdest political calculators are at a loss. Each party points to the faction fights among its opponents as evidence that it will carry the State ; but we doubt if either believes confidently in success. What with Tilden and anti-Tilden, Tammany and anti-Tammany, new candidates and renominations, the democrats are badly split, and though they have the art of patching up a truce before election day there are this year many discordant elements and some scarcely appeasable hostilities. As to the republicans, they also are torn to pieces by the quarrels of their leaders, and their Convention threatens to be like Barnum's Happy Family, in which each was but too ready to eat up the other.

But these internal dissensions are not all.

To them must be added the troublesome fact that the people are taking very little interest in the election. It is, as a republican politician remarked the other day, "one of the most fearfully Off-years in politics that ever was known." Secretary Evarts shrewdly says, in an interview which we print elsewhere, that the people are not interested just now in partisan politics. They are looking for reforms, and ready to applaud them regardless of party. They feel that for once they have a truly national administration; one not bound by party bonds, but aiming to serve the country. Mr. Evarts believes that the country is to return to prosperity during the present administration. That means that he, who is at the head of the Cabinet, means to do all he can to help the measures necessary to bring prosperity. It means, we take it, that he is assured of the co-operation of the rest of the Cabinet. It means, undoubtedly, that the President and his advisers intend to spend their time and efforts in the service of the country, and not for the advancement of party interests. If they do this it may be bad for both parties, but it will be good for the country, and, whoever may oppose the administration, it will have the cordial support of that great third party, the independent voters, whose faithful organ the

HERALD IS. Meantime, if we were asked to advise the political managers we should say to them, 'Let your platform give the strongest possible approval of the President's policy.' That is the way to the hearts and votes of the people this fall. We believe that if the republicans should, at their convention, oppose the President and the democrats should give him their approval, this fact alone would give the State to the democrats. If, on the other hand, the republican convention should adopt a hearty and sweeping approval of the President and his policy, we believe that would do more than anything else they can do to secure them the State, and for the reason that there is in fact no other positive platform on which they can stand; and a unanimous and hearty approval of the administration would rally to their party the independent voters, who hold the balance of power and who universally approve of the President, but will not take much trouble to support a platform which opposes or coldly supports him. That, in our judgment, is the key to State politics this fall.

The Supreme Court Vacancy.

One of the most important duties of President Hayes, when Congress meets next month, will be to nominate a successor to dent has wisely refrained from making an appointment during the recess, but he cannot defer sending a name for confirmation at the approaching session. It is to be hoped that he will not appoint any man who has been conspicuous in our recent party politics. The Supreme Court has suffered considerably in public estimation by the political duty which was required of it in determining the result of the Presidential election, and it is desirable that the odor of party politics should be speedily removed and all suspicion cleared away that it is possible for that great tribunal to have a political bias. Chief Justice Waite showed a very chaste and befitting sense of judicial decorum in causing it to be understood that he would not consent to serve on the Electoral Commission, and the virulence with which certain of the associate justices have been assailed for their party votes on that occasion makes it regrettable that some solution could not have been found which would have permitted all the members of the Supreme Court to stand aloof from so exciting a political controversy. The President must do nothing which would tend further to impair respect for the impartiality of our highest court. He must nominate some eminent jurist who has never taken any conspicuous part in politics and whose high standing in the profession is recognized by the Bar of the whole country. It would be particularly indiscreet and unfortunate for Mr. Hayes to appoint a politician who was a prominent rival for the Presidential nomination last year, and whose opposition to the leading candidate made the nomination of Mr. Hayes possible. It would be a great error ities and a deficiency of \$64,000. The de-ticiency seems to have gone on at compound of any kind of party service, especially when the Supreme Court has something to retrieve on the score of partisan bias among its members. Even if Mr. Bristow were generally recognized as a great and learned lawyer his appointment would be unwise under present circumstances. If none of the circuit judges deserves so high a promotion it might be well to seek an appointee in some of the higher State courts. When the late Judge Nelson was appointed he was Chief Justice of the State of New York, and Judge Davis had been serving a long term on the Bench of Illinois when President Lincoln selected him for the Supreme Court. Judge Hunt, one of the best of General Grant's appointments, was taken from our Court of Appeals. Beside attempting to protect the Supreme

Court from further assaults on the ground that its members are partisans he should try to rectify the present unfair geographi-

appointments have all been made from the | the New York Amateur Club, with such Northern States. The West has had a very disproportionate share. Ohio has two members of the Court, and until Judge Davis resigned Illinois and Iowa had two more, and in the East a Judge in New Jersey is wedged in between one in New York and one in Pennsylvania, while the sixteen Southern States have none. The existing vacancy and the next two ought to be filled by the appointment of Southern jurists if men can be found of sufficient character and professional eminence. The Southern States would then have one-third of the judges and the other twenty-two States the remaining two-thirds, which would be a fair distribution considering the greater amount of judicial business in the North. Justice Bradley does circuit duty in the Gulf States, but it is a great deal better that circuit duty be done by judges residing in the same part of the country. The reason is not merely that they are more accessible and can attend the circuits with less inconvenience, but that they are constantly called to administer State laws. A citizen of Louisiana, suing a citizen of Alabama on a contract made in the former State, asks a United States Court to administer the laws of Louisiana, and judges are likely to be better acquainted with the laws of neighboring than of distant States.

Year's Work for General Grant. Happy is the man who finds as much enjoyment in the accomplishment of a long cherished purpose as in its pursuit. And of these happy few General Grant seems to be one. It is well known that he long desired to make the tour of Europe. When he was nominated in 1868 he complained to his friends that the election would put off this pleasure that he had looked forward to on the expiration of Mr. Johnson's term. One of his constant regrets, while he occupied the White House, was that his journey was still delayed. When at last he was rid of the cares of office he lost no time in fulfilling his long cherished purpose, and a despatch, which we print elsewhere, shows that he is in no haste to return home; for his scheme of travel, there given, extends to September of next year, and leaves him then in Switzerland. After leaving Scotland, where he now is, he visits the larger provincial cities of England, whence he will proceed to Paris, and, remaining there six weeks, will next proceed to Italy by way of Marseilles and Nice; remaining two months at Naples, he will, after seeing Italy and Egypt thoroughly, embark on an American man-ofwar at Genoa and land on the Spanish coast. After seeing Spain he will go by way of Paris to Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia and he hopes to go from Russia to Switzer-

land next September. In common with the whole American people we wish him health and uninterrupted enjoyment during this long journey and a safe return home, where his countrymen will give him a welcome which will doubtless affect him even more deeply than the many honors he receives abroad.

Murder on the Water. The alarming loss of life on the North and

East rivers during the past ten days challenges public attention. Within a week eight or nine persons who went on the water in rowing and sailing boats for a few hours' pleasure have been sent into eternity in a few seconds by collisions with ferryboats. In our columns yesterday morning there were recorded the deaths of five persons in this way, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they were the result of gross carelessness on the part of those in charge of the steam craft. Masters and pilots of the ats plying on these have become utterly indifferent to human life, as the frequent cases of drowning, commonly called accidents, but too plainly bear witness. In nine cases out of ten these accidents are simply murders, and until they are treated as murders and their perpetrators punished as murderers there is very little prospect that we shall hear the last of them. As a rule captains of ferryboats travelling at a speed of between eight and fifteen miles an hour never think of getting out of the way or avoiding small boats or vessels which there is a fair prospect of sinking without any damage to themselves. They seem to consider it merely a joke to throw three or four persons into the water, and if one or two of them are drowned why it is easy to swear the unfortunate victims were in the way and it was their own fault. It is time these murders on the water were stopped and one or two of the guilty parties punished as they deserve to be punished. Drivers who recklessly kill people on the public streets are held to a just responsibility, and there is no reason why those who destroy life on the water should not be held to a like accountability.

Another Day at Creedmoor. Although the interesting long range rifle match at Creedmoor yesterday did not draw a large crowd to the grounds, and although it did not touch on the sensitive patriotic nerve which vibrated through the great international match of last week, it possessed several features worthy of note. In the first place it was, to a certain extent, a gauge of the spread of this manly sport through the States of our Union. Teams from Massachusetts, Louisiana and the District of Columbia were on the ground, beside our New York boys. The Californians, who have been doing so well at Creedmoor at short and mid range, failed to enter a long range team, and Connecticut was also absent, although possessing many fine long distance marksmen. For a first attempt at an interstate long range match it was, therefore, fairly successful, and we think that it is only necessary to alter the conditions slightly in order to make it one of the most important matches in succeeding years. It should be to America what the Elcho Shield contest is to the United Kingdom. We think its weak point at present is permitting any number of clubs from one State to compete for it. Thus, yesterday there were three clubs from New York State; the Amateurs, the Parthians and the Hackensacks, for although the name of the latter would indicate New Jersey parentage, its representatives before the butts are mostly cal distribution of the judges. Since 1860 the resident New Yorkers. Of course yesterday | the sun was at noon it snowed," &c., &c.

rifle giants as Dakin, Weber, Allen and Jewell had it all their own way; but it is gratifying that the team from another State, Massachusetts, took second place. We sincerely regret that the tlemen from Louisiana, who shown us such fine examples of shooting in their practice scores, should have so unaccountably failed in the hour of trial. With their experience of yesterday they may come to us another year improved in many respects and so put on the record what they have so abundantly proved themselves able to achieve in quiet practice. A real interstate long range match would do more to cultivate scientific marksmanship throughout the country than any international match. The prize, to be held a year, should be an object of art which would be worthy of a prominent place in the State Capitol or the City Hall of the chief municipality. Then we might hope to see the great scores of the past few years outdone and a brigade of marksmen where there is now barely a corporal's guard.

The President in Kentucky.

The Presidential party reached Louisville yesterday and received a genuine Kentucky welcome. The part of his journey on which the President has now entered will be more interesting and has greater political importance than the visit to New England and Ohio, and it is already evident that his reception is to be friendly and enthusiastic in the extreme. We hope Mr. Hayes will find time to give the Southern people a good look at him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Ohio was originally spelled Oyo.

There is but one republican paper in Virginia.

Americans do not take kindly to German cookery. An interest in the Richmond Whig is again for sale. Georgia papers are asking what a "Scotch-Irishman"

Brigham Young now wishes that he had been a bach

General Longstreet will make his home at Gaines Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is ill of typhoid fever

in London Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, has returned from Salt Lake City.

We begin to suspect that General Crawford is no Stanley Matthews Mme. de Stael disliked her chlidren because they did

The champion dairyman of Missouri is an Irishman He is a butter Pat.

Mrs. Barr, of Lebanon, Mo., has become the mother of four babies at a time.

The new mantle called "coachman's cape" is become

ing to slight figures only. The French have a way of saying that it takes an English jockey to win a race.

More than one-third of the income of the Russian Empire is from a tax on spirits. William B. Mann does not seem to be so strong in

Philadeiphia politics as he was.

Charles O'Conor has written to General Toombi

commending the Georgia constitution. L. A. Monteflore says that Judalsm makes fe wor do

mands on credulity than Christianity does.

The Central Pacific Railroad will probably support Fariev for United States Senator from California Secretary Thompson thinks that our national ship are built too rapidly and of unseasoned timber.

The Fortnightly says that Reason, "the maiden pale and chill," made Heine first doubt and then deny. The average village newspaper has greater influence and respect to the South than it has in the North.

Grevilie speaks of Washington Irving as rather vulgar, but lively, unassuming and very good natured. The poor student at Leipzig gets a dinner of soup, bit of meat, potatoes and cranberries for twenty cents.

General John B. Hood, of North Carolina, has nine children, all under eight years old. There are three pairs of twins.

The appointment of women to keep post offices has had one good effect. Married men do not write so many letters to their girls. Count de Gabineau has just printed in Paris a vol-

nme of essays on Savonarola, Cæsar Borgia, Leo X. and Michael Angelo. down over the ears, and have satin strings to be tied

under the ear or chin. A Moscow journal thinks that the Russians are unfortunate in not knowing what they are fighting for and so have no spirit.

Miss Long, of Oregon, has married Mr. Little. She, of course, says, "Love me Little," and he, of course, says, "Love me Long "

One of Worth's happiest creations is a fete dress of dark green poult de sole with overdress of rich green

velvet and satin broché. The Patt Mall wants to know what it is in Irish history to make men patriots who have been cutting one another's throats for centuries.

The new high-crowned feits have gauge veils of the same color twisted around the crown, one end being left long, to pass around the throat.

The Egyptian flute was made of a cow's born. We in our neighborhood of a summer night can still hear the same old cow playing her hornpipe.

Hon. W. E. Smith, republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, is a Scotchman, fifty-three years old,

Southern Californians lynch a man by riding him of a mustang to a tree where they attach the rope and drive the animal away. And there the man mustang high. . Rochester Democrat:—"President MacMahon re-

sembles President Hayes in one particular. He doesn's want anybody but himself and his friends to talk poli-

of light and shade being attained by intermixing with self-colored silks, brochés, neigeuses and granite

The ordinary detective staff of Paris consists of 22 men; but there is a special staff whom only the chief knows, and they are of high and low classes and of both sexes.

Over in New Jersey when a man has chills and fever he shakes so hard that the mosquitoes cannot catch him long enough to bite him. They go off singing "tr la-la, di-dum-do.

Calvin Moore, of Cave City, Ky., says that the person contined in fail in West Virginia was not Clay Crawford The Knexville Tribune thinks that Crawford is not far from Cave City.

Goldwin Smith says:- "It is the fashion to accu the Americans of unlimited voracity, but they seem really to be about the only people that look at a thing

before they swallow it." Sir Emerson Tennent says that the tendency of small sections of society is to decompose when sepa-rated from the great vital mass, as pools stagnate

when separated from the spa. When Sir Robert Adair was first introduced to Burke he unluckily asked him some question about the wild parts of Ireland, when Burke broke out with,

You are a fool and a blockhead: there are no wild parts in Ireland." "There are no chills and fever around here," said a

Paterson man; "and you must have brought yours from New York. Go right around to So-and-so's store and get a box of their pills. They have sold twelve dozen boxes this month." Victor Hugo will begin his new novel:-"Nebu

nezzar loved grass. Grass cats dirt at one end and, o mornings, holds dew-diamonds at the other. Sunlight has a duty to the diamond. The Revolution was sunlight, and Jacques St. Clair was a hero of the Revolution. His eye was porcelain bine; so the wits called him 'Crockery Jim.' But the ladies called him 'the rim of the cloud.' Jacques dazzled the salous at night. During the day-time, disguised as a paragrapher, he carried a small crook, like a shepherd's, and plunger it into barrels for rags. One night in summer, when